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ANATOMICAL TABLES

OF THE

HUMAN BODY.

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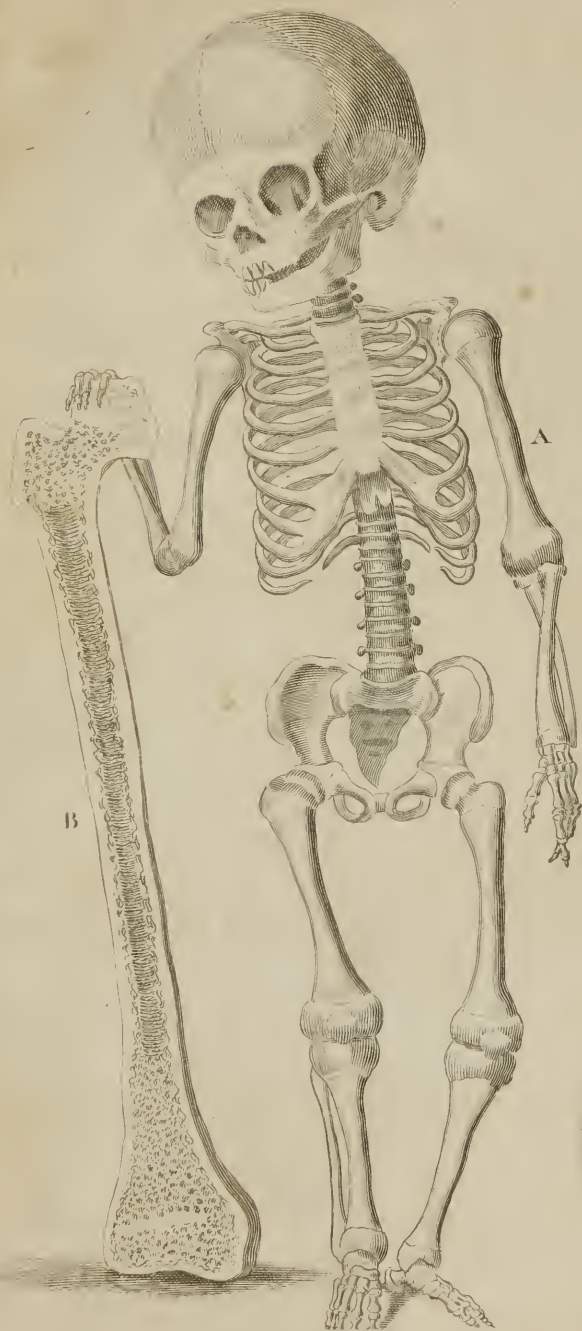
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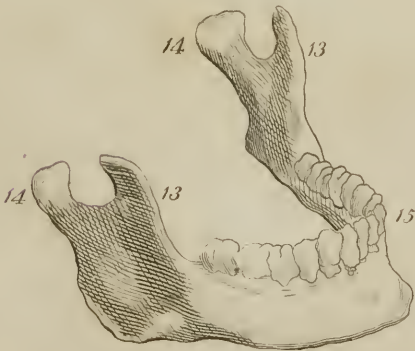
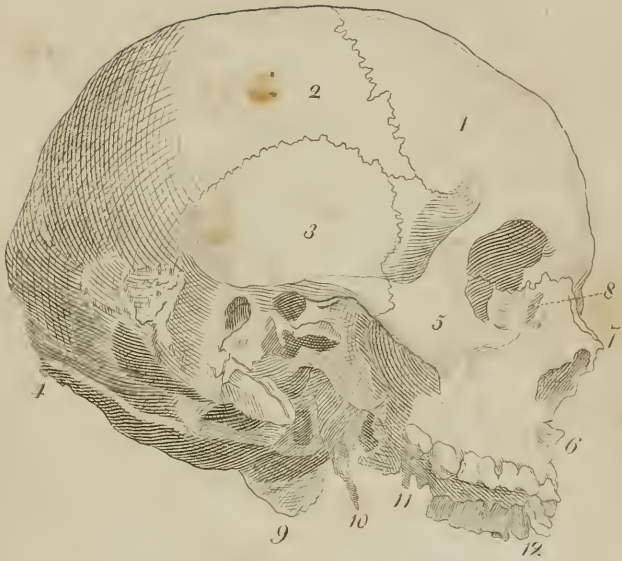
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1796.

T A B. I.

- A, The skeleton of a child twenty months old, in which all the bones differ in shape from those of an adult. The scull is much larger in proportion, and the bones of the limbs without those roughnesses and unevennesses which afterwards appear; their texture is every where more loose and spongy, and their outlines what the painters call tame and insipid; their extremities are separate and formed cartilaginous, which is accurately distinguished in the plates by the manner of graving.
- B, The thigh bone of a man, sawed through, in the middle of which is seen the cavity which contains the oily marrow, and at the extremities the lesser cells, which contain the bloody marrow. The white line across the head of this bone, beginning at the fingers of the skeleton, is the place where the epiphysis and the bone are united. A like line, across the lower end of this bone, shews there the same thing.
- C, The os bregmatis of a foetus six months old, which shews the fibres ossifying from the centre to the circumference.



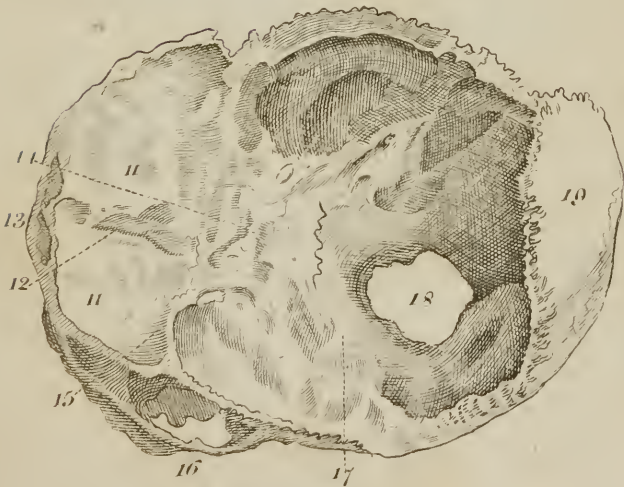
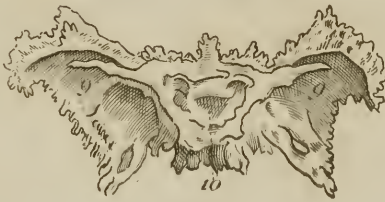


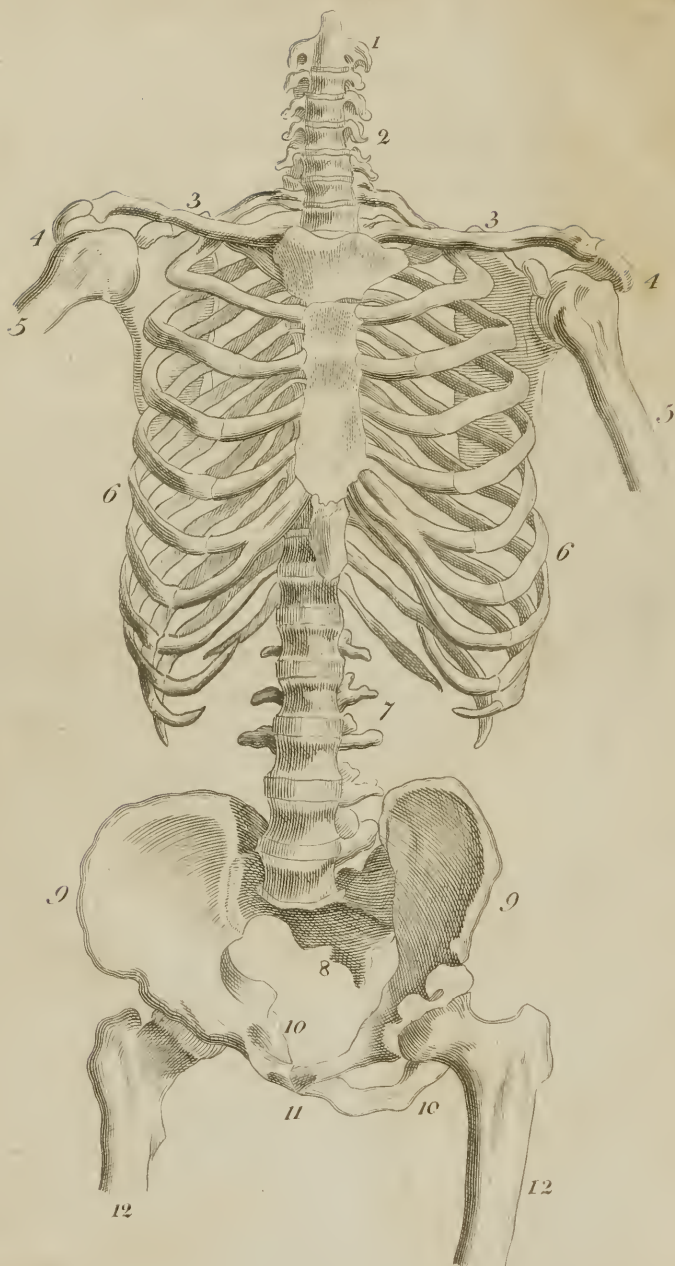
T A B. II.

- 1 Os frontis.
- 2 Os bregmatis.
- 3 Os temporis.
- 4 Os occipitis.
- 5 Os malæ.
- 6 Os maxillæ superioris.
- 7 Os nasi.
- 8 Os planum.
- 9 Processus mastoideus.
- 10 Processus styloides.
- 11 Processus pterygoides.
- 12 Dentes.
- 13 Processus coronalis.
- 14 Processus condyloides.
- 15 Dentes.

T A B. III.

- 1 Os frontis.
- 2 Os bregmatis.
- 3 Os occipitis.
- 4 Sella turcica.
- 5 A process of the os sphenoides, making part of the septum nasi.
- 6 A process of the os ethmoides, making part of the septum nasi.
- 7 Vomer.
- 8 Crista galli, before which is seen in shadow the sinus frontalis.
- 9 The cornua of the os sphenoides.
- 10 Sella turcica.
- 11 Os frontis.
- 12 Crista galli and os ethmoides.
- 13 Sinus frontales.
- 14 Sella turcica.
- 15 The fifth foramen.
- 16 Processus jugales.
- 17 Os petrosum.
- 18 Foramen magnum.
- 19 The outside of the os occipitis.



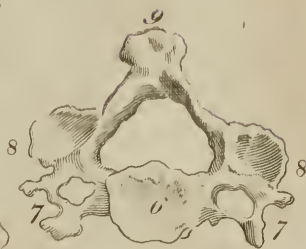
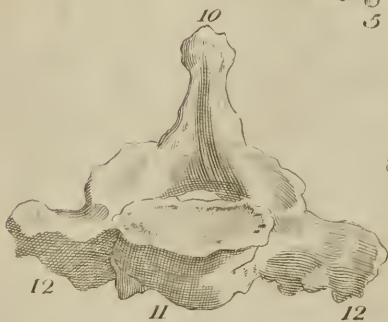
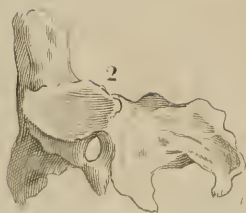
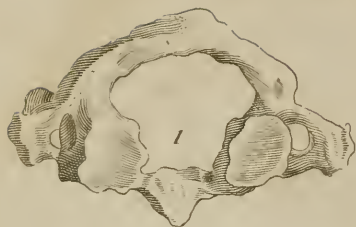


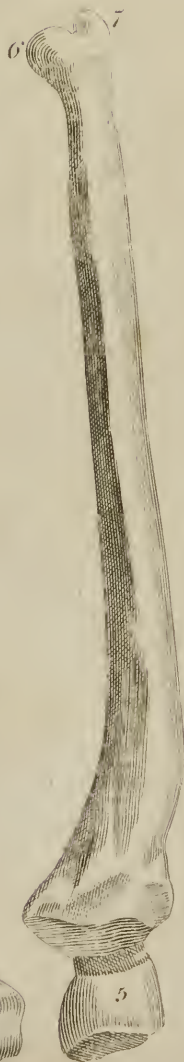
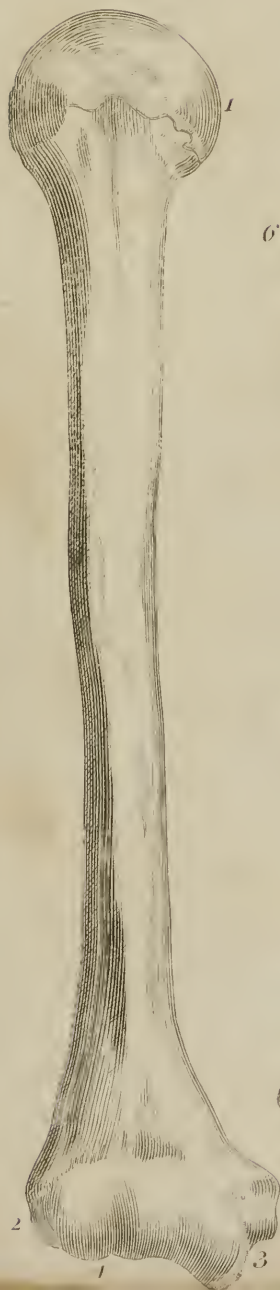
T A B. IV.

- 1 The second vertebra of the neck.
- 2 The transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck.
- 3 Clavicula.
- 4 The processus acromion of the scapula.
- 5 Os humeri.
- 6 The ribs.
- 7 The transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins.
- 8 The os sacrum and os coccygis.
- 9 Os ileum.
- 10 Os ischium.
- 11 Os pubis.
- 12 Os femoris.

T A B. V.

- 1 The under side of the first vertebra of the neck.
- 2 A side view of the second vertebra.
- 3 The processus dentatus of the second vertebra.
- 4 The under side of the oblique process.
- 5 The spinal process.
- 6 The under side of the body of the seventh vertebra of the neck.
- 7 The transverse processes.
- 8 The oblique processes.
- 9 The spinal process.
- 10 The spinal process of the second vertebra of the back.
- 11 The under and fore side of the body of the vertebra.
- 12 The transverse processes.
- 13 The upper oblique processes of the third vertebra of the back.
- 14 The transverse processes.
- 15 The spinal process.
- 16 The body of the third vertebra of the loins.
- 17 The transverse processes.
- 18 The upper oblique processes.
- 19 The spinal process.



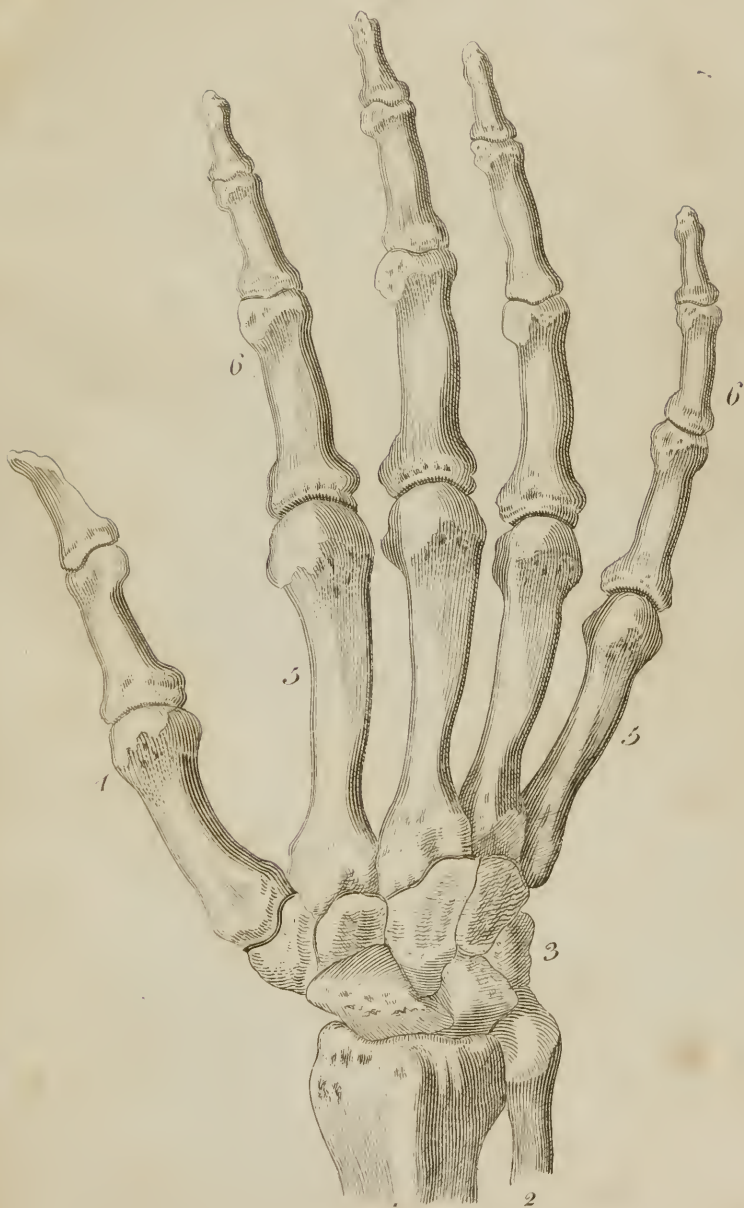


T A B. VI.

- 1 The head of the os humeri.
- 2 The outer extuberance.
- 3 The inner extuberance.
- 4 That part which joins with the ulna.
- 5 The olecranon of the ulna.
- 6 The lower end of the ulna which joins to the radius.
- 7 Processus styloides.
- 8 The upper end of the radius.
- 9 The tubercle.
- 10 The part of the radius which joins with the carpus.
- 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, The eight bones of the carpus.

T A B. VII.

- 1 Radius.
- 2 Ulna.
- 3 Carpus.
- 4 The three bones of the thumb.
- 5 The four bones of the metacarpus.
- 6 The three bones of the fingers.





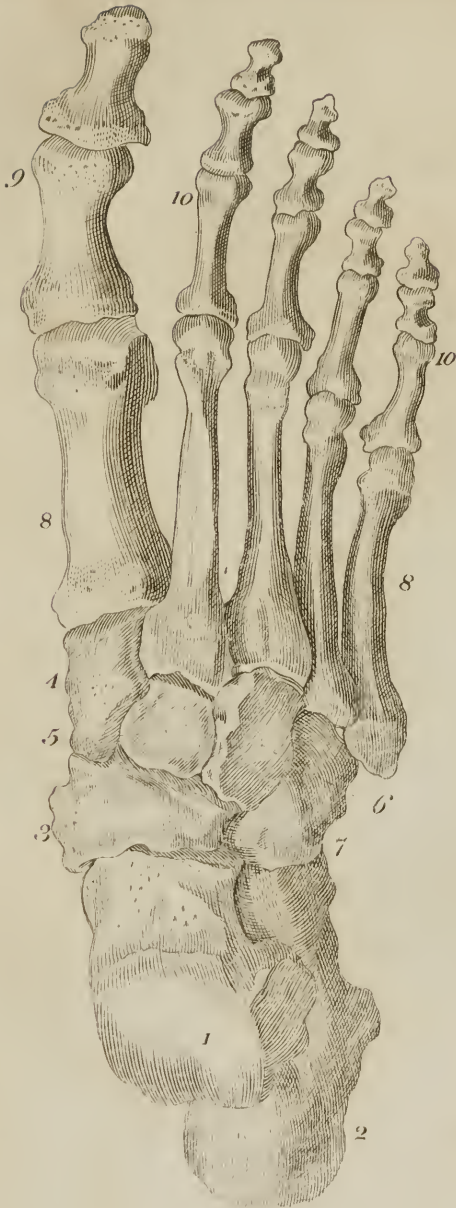
T A B. VIII.

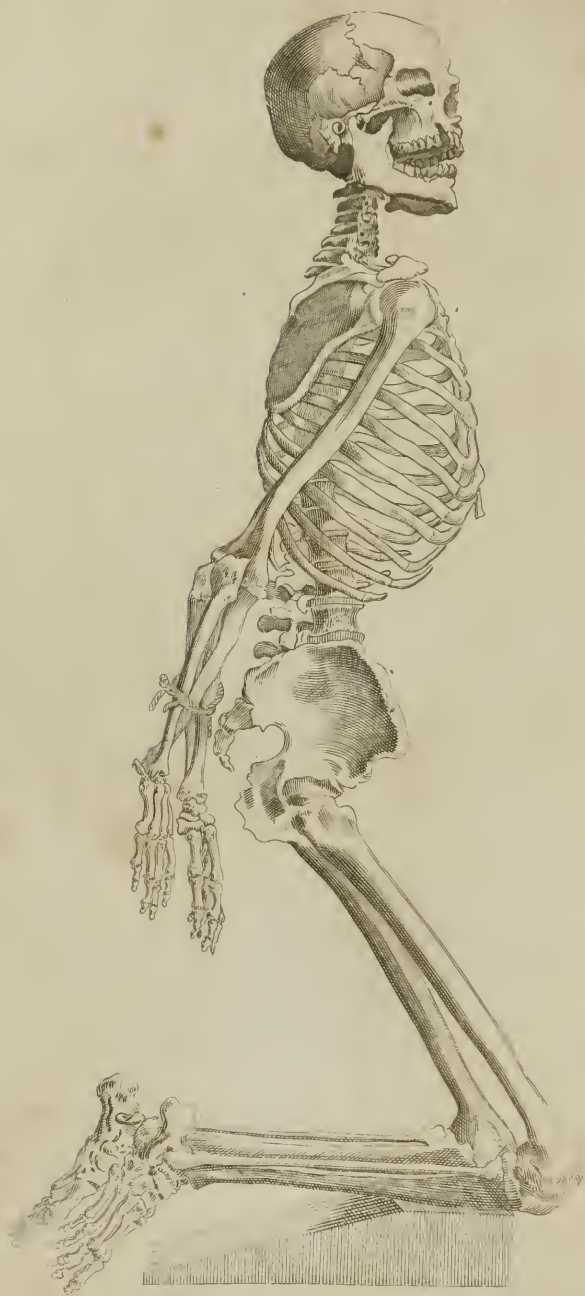
- 1 The head of the os femoris.
- 2 The great trochanter.
- 3 The lesser trochanter.
- 4 The lower end which articulates with the tibia.
- 5 The upper end of the tibia.
- 6 The lower end of the tibia.
- 7 The process which makes the inner angle.
- 8 The upper end of the fibula.
- 9 The lower end which makes the outer angle.
- 10 The outside of the patella.
- 11 The inside of the patella.

10 ANATOMICAL TABLES.

T A B. IX.

- 1 Astragalus.
- 2 Os calcis.
- 3 Os naviculare.
- 4, 5, 6, Offa cuneiformia.
- 7 Os cuboides.
- 8 The five bones of the metatarsus.
- 9 The two bones of the great toe.
- 10 The three bones of the lesser toes.



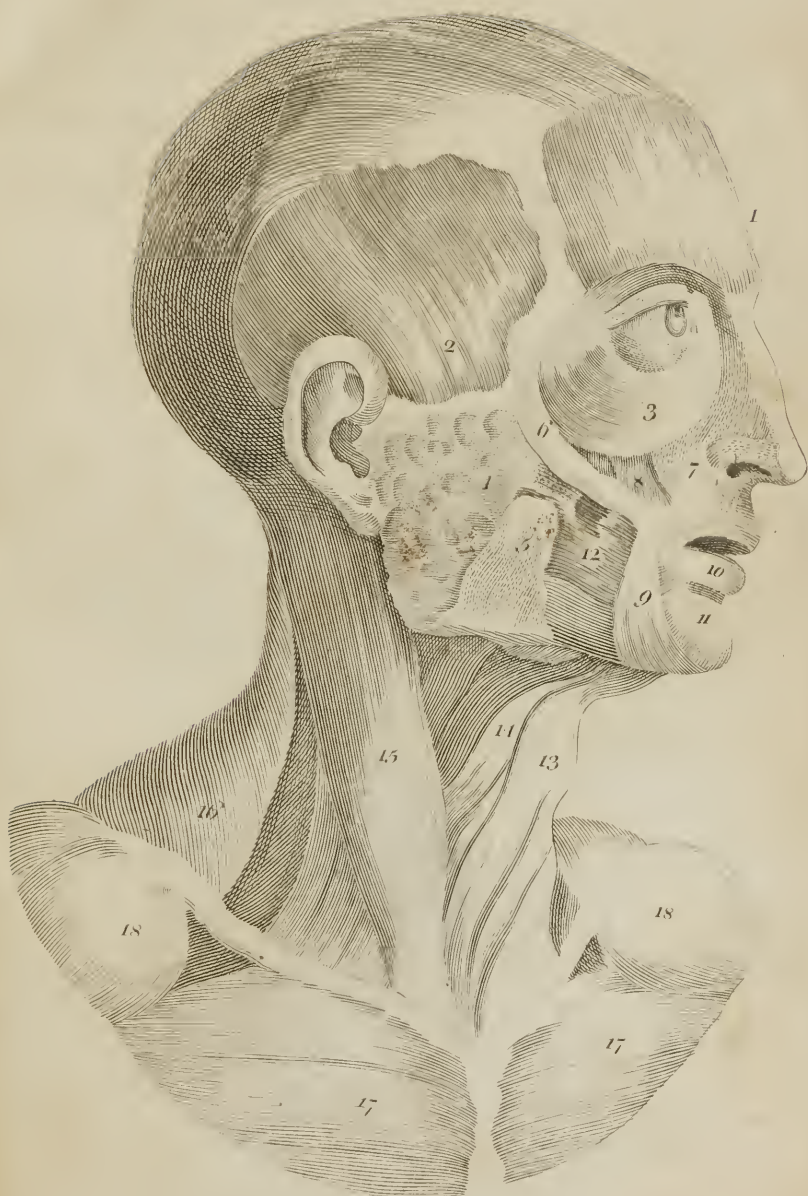


T A B. X.

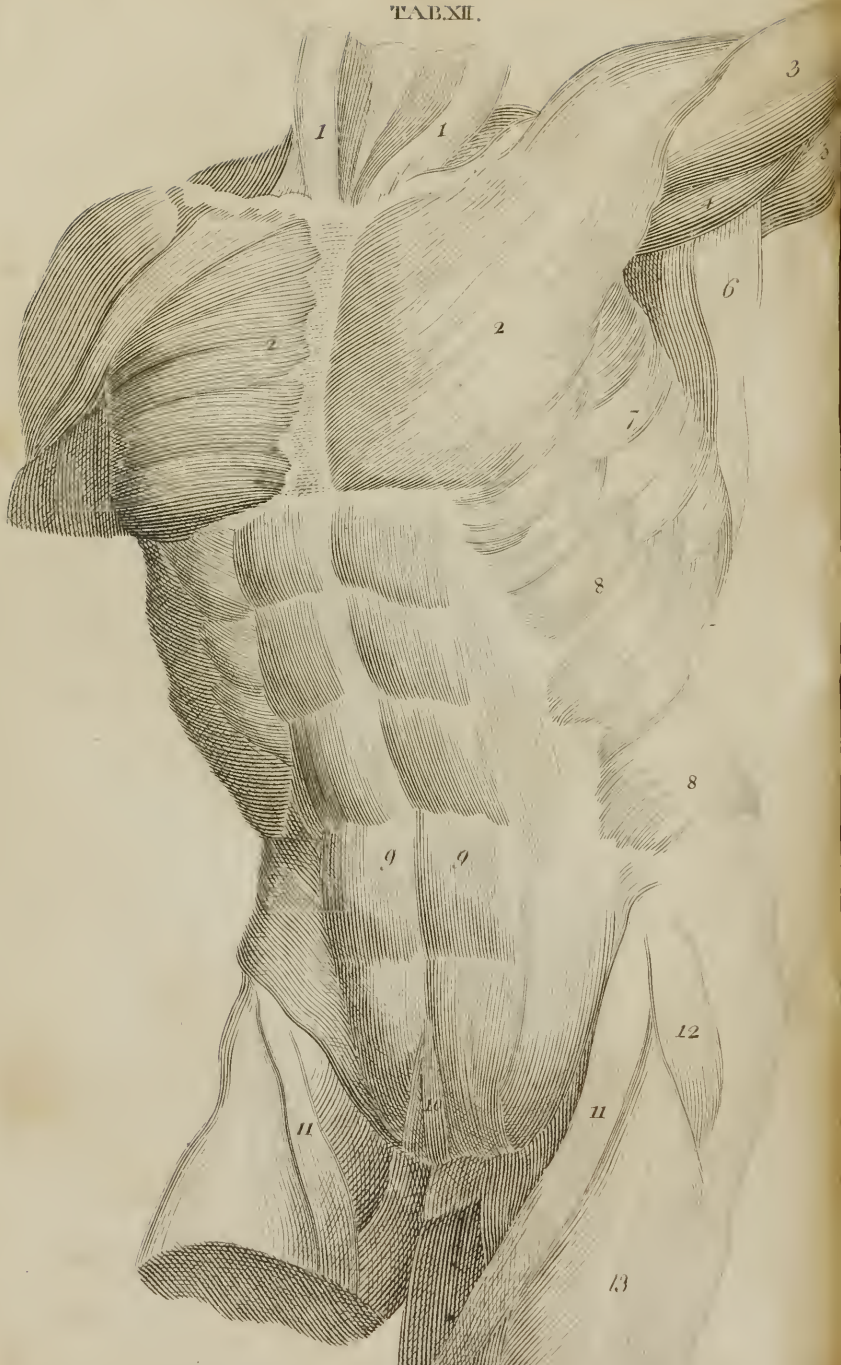
A skeleton of an adult put into this posture to shew it in a greater scale. It was thought better not to figure it, all these bones being explained in formed plates, and the design of this being to shew them together, without being defaced with references.

T A B. XI.

- 1 Musculus frontalis.
- 2 Temporalis.
- 3 Orbicularis.
- 4 The parotid gland; with its duct, which passes through the buccinator.
- 5 Mastoideus.
- 6 Zygomaticus.
- 7 Elevator labii superioris proprius.
- 8 Elevator labiorum communis.
- 9 Depressor labiorum communis.
- 10 Sphincter oris.
- 11 Depressor labii inferioris proprius.
- 12 Buccinator.
- 13 Sterno-hyoidei.
- 14 Coraco-hyoideus.
- 15 Mastoideus.
- 16 Trapezius.
- 17 Pectoralis.
- 18 Deltoides.



TAB. XII.



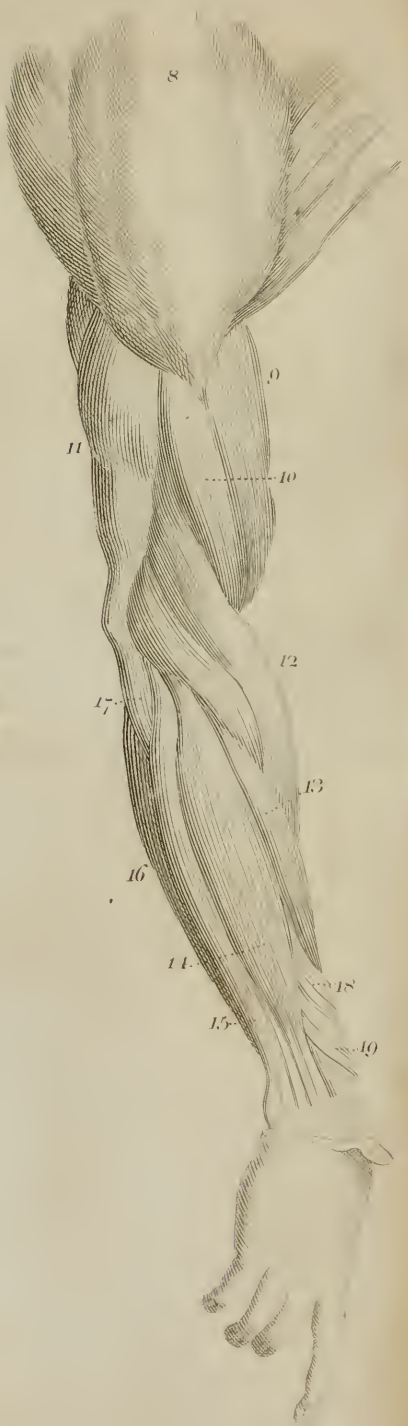
T A B. XII.

- 1 Musculus mastoideus.
- 2 Pectoralis.
- 3 Biceps flexor cubiti.
- 4 Coraco-brachialis.
- 5 Triceps extensor cubiti.
- 6 Latissimus dorsi.
- 7 Serator major anticus.
- 8 Obliquus descendens abdominis.
- 9 Rectus abdominis.
- 10 Pyramidalis.
- 11 Sartorius.
- 12 Fascialis.
- 13 Rectus femoris.

T A B. XIII.

- 1 Trapezius.
- 2 Deltoides.
- 3 Infraspinatus scapulæ.
- 4 Teres major.
- 5 Rhomboides.
- 6 Latissimus dorsi.
- 7 Glutæi.
- 8 Obliquus descendens abdominis.



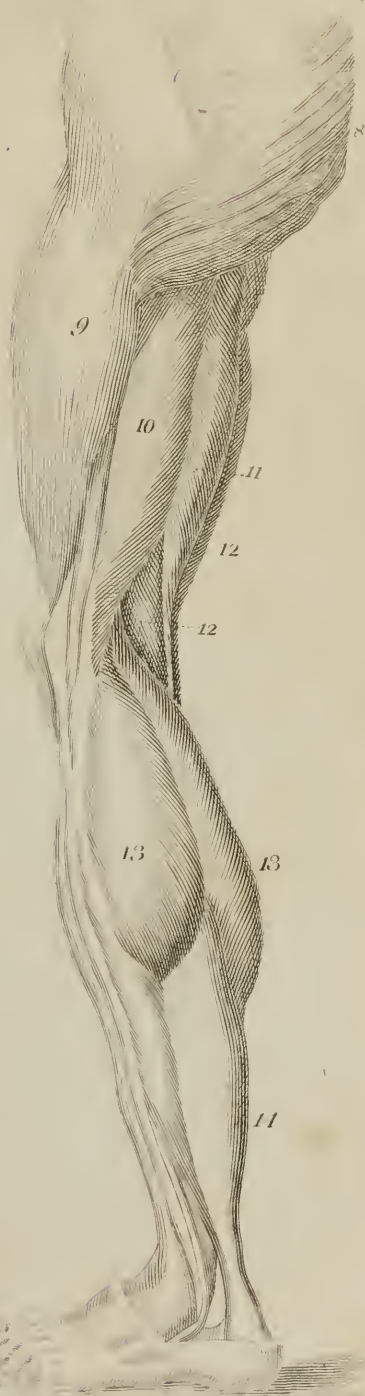


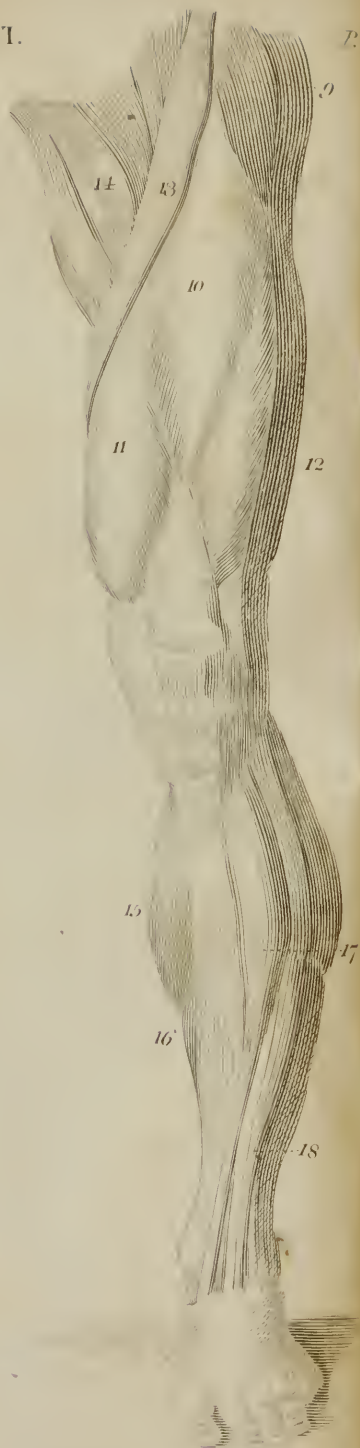
T A B. XIV.

- 1 Musculus deltoides.
- 2 Triceps extensor cubiti.
- 3 Anconæus.
- 4 Extensor carpi radialis primus.
- 5 Extensor carpi radialis secundus.
- 6 Extensor carpi ulnaris.
- 7 Flexor carpi ulnaris.
- 8 Deltoides.
- 9 Biceps flexor cubiti.
- 10 Brachiiæus internus.
- 11 Triceps extensor cubiti.
- 12 Supinator radii longus.
- 13 Extensores carpi radiales.
- 14 Extensor communis digitorum.
- 15 Extensor carpi ulnaris.
- 16 Flexor carpi ulnaris.
- 17 Anconæus.
- 18 Extensor pollicis primus.
- 19 Extensor pollicis secundus.

T A B. XV.

- 1 Musculus deltoides.
- 2 Pectoralis.
- 3 Biceps flexor cubiti.
- 4 Triceps extensor cubiti.
- 5 The fascia tendinosa of the biceps muscle.
- 6 Supinator radii longus.
- 7 Flexor carpi radialis.
- 8 Glutæus.
- 9 Vastus externus.
- 10 Biceps femoris.
- 11 Semitendinosus.
- 12 Semimembranosus.
- 13 Gastrocnemius.
- 14 Solæus.



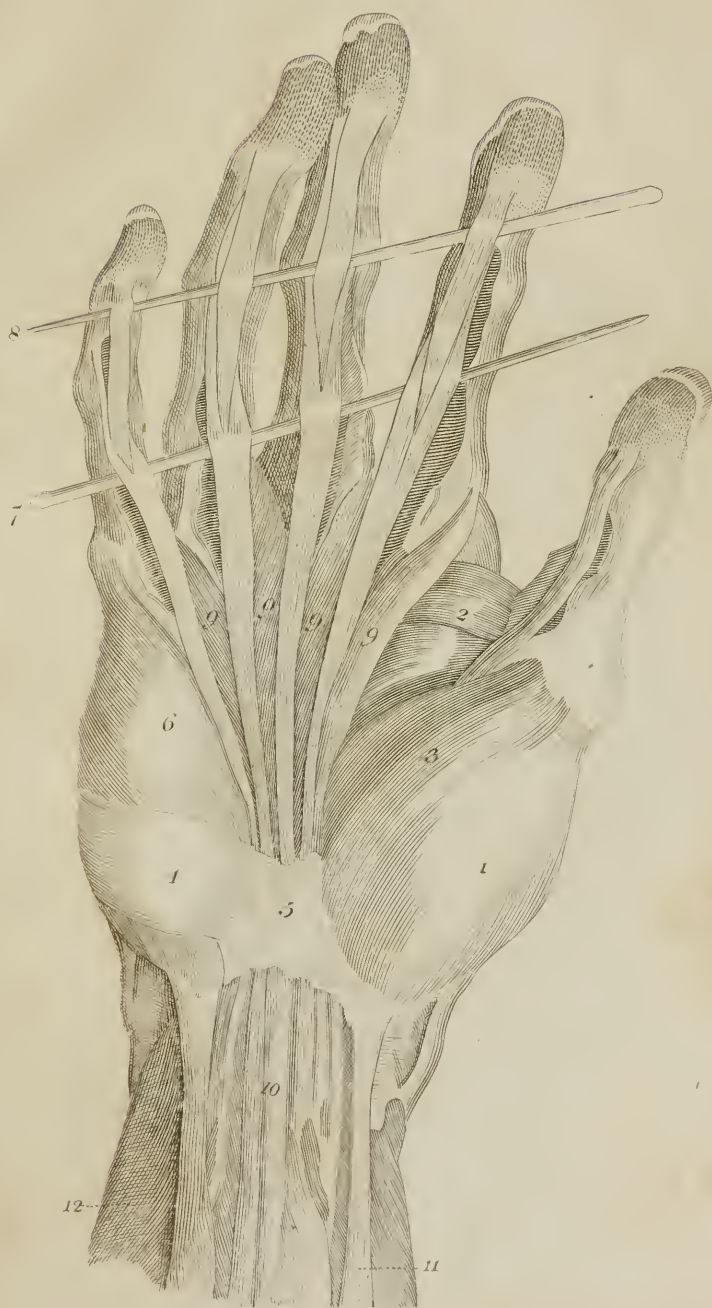


T A B. XVI.

- 1 Musculus rectus femoris.
- 2 Vastus externus.
- 3 Vastus internus.
- 4 Sartorius.
- 5 Pectinæus.
- 6 The large head of the triceps.
- 7 Gastrocnemius.
- 8 Solæus.
- 9 Membranofus.
- 10 Rectus femoris.
- 11 Vastus internus.
- 12 Vastus externus.
- 13 Sartorius.
- 14 Pectinæus.
- 15 Gastrocnemius.
- 16 Solæus.
- 17 Tibialis anticus.
- 18 Extensores digitorum.

T A B. XVII.

- 1 Musculus abductor pollicis.
- 2 Adductor pollicis.
- 3 Flexor brevis.
- 4 Quadratus seu palmaris brevis.
- 5 The strong ligament of the carpus that binds
down the tendons of the flexors of the fingers.
- 6 Abductor minimi digiti.
- 7 A probe under the tendons of the perforatus.
- 8 A probe under the tendons of the perforans.
- 9 Lumbricales.
- 10 Perforatus.
- 11 Flexor carpi radialis.
- 12 Flexor carpi ulnaris.



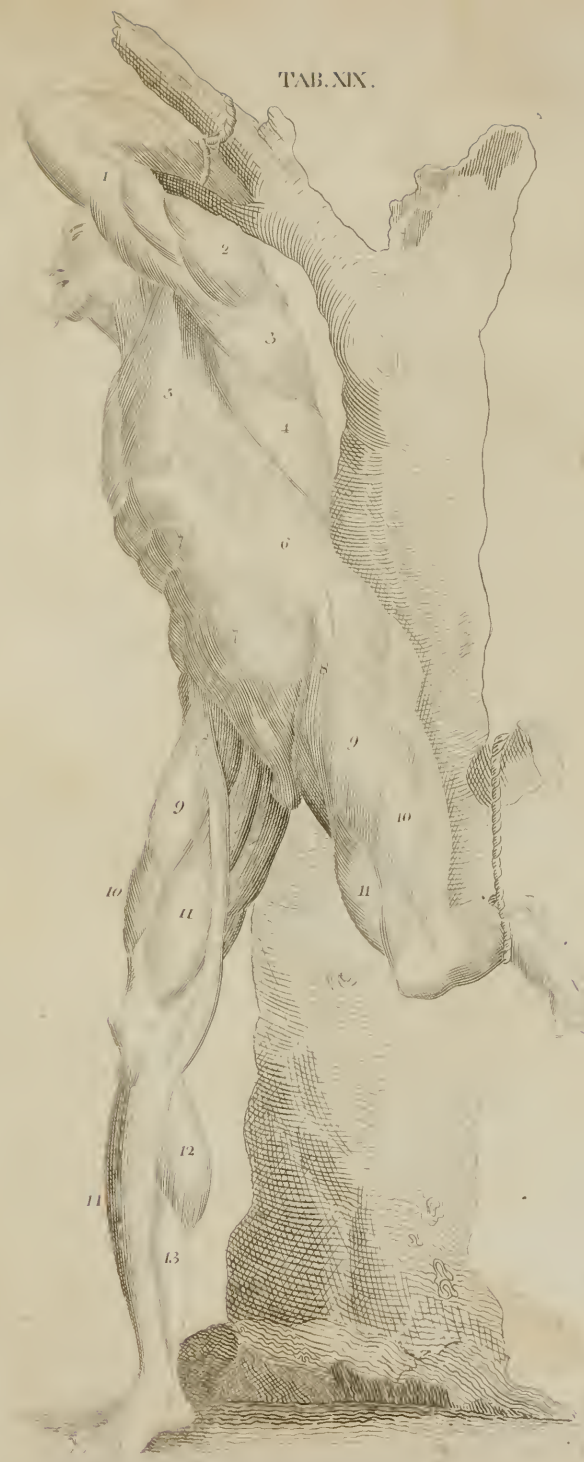


T A B. XVIII.

- 1 Tendo achilles.
- 2 That part of the astragalus which articulates with the tibia.
- 3 The tendon of the tibialis anticus.
- 4 The tendon of the extensor pollicis pedis longus.
- 5 The tendons of the extensor digitorum communis.
- 6 Extensor pollicis pedis brevis.
- 7 Extensor digitorum brevis.
- 8 The union of the tendons of the extensor longus and the extensor brevis.

T A B. XIX.

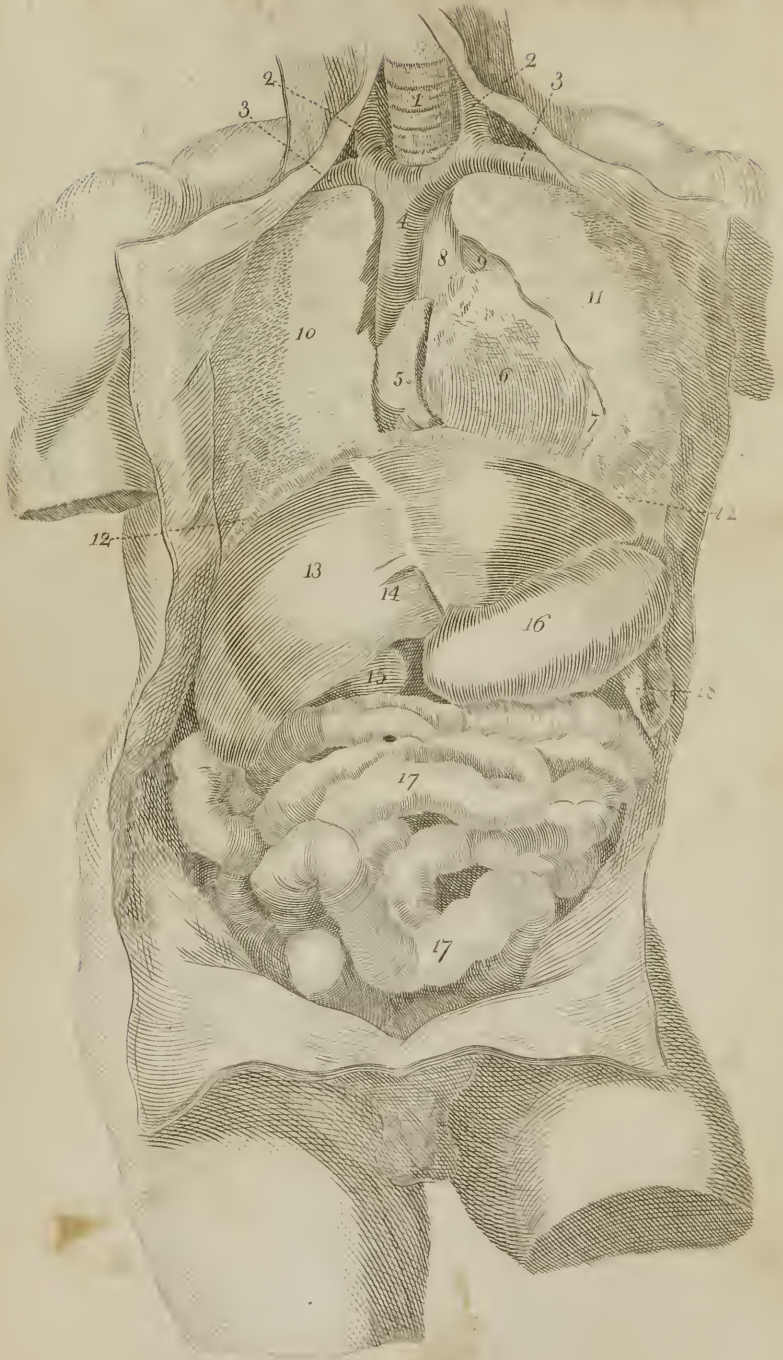
- 1 Musculus triceps extensor cubiti.
- 2 Deltoides.
- 3 Teres major.
- 4 Latissimus dorsi.
- 5 Pectoralis.
- 6 Obliquus descendens abdominis.
- 7 Rectus abdominis.
- 8 Sartorius.
- 9 Rectus femoris.
- 10 Vastus externus.
- 11 Vastus internus.
- 12 Gastrocnemius.
- 13 Solæus.
- 14 Tibialis anticus.





T A B. XX.

This table is done after the famous statue of Hercules and Antæus. The muscles here exhibited being all explained in the other plates, the figures are omitted to preserve the beauty of the plate.

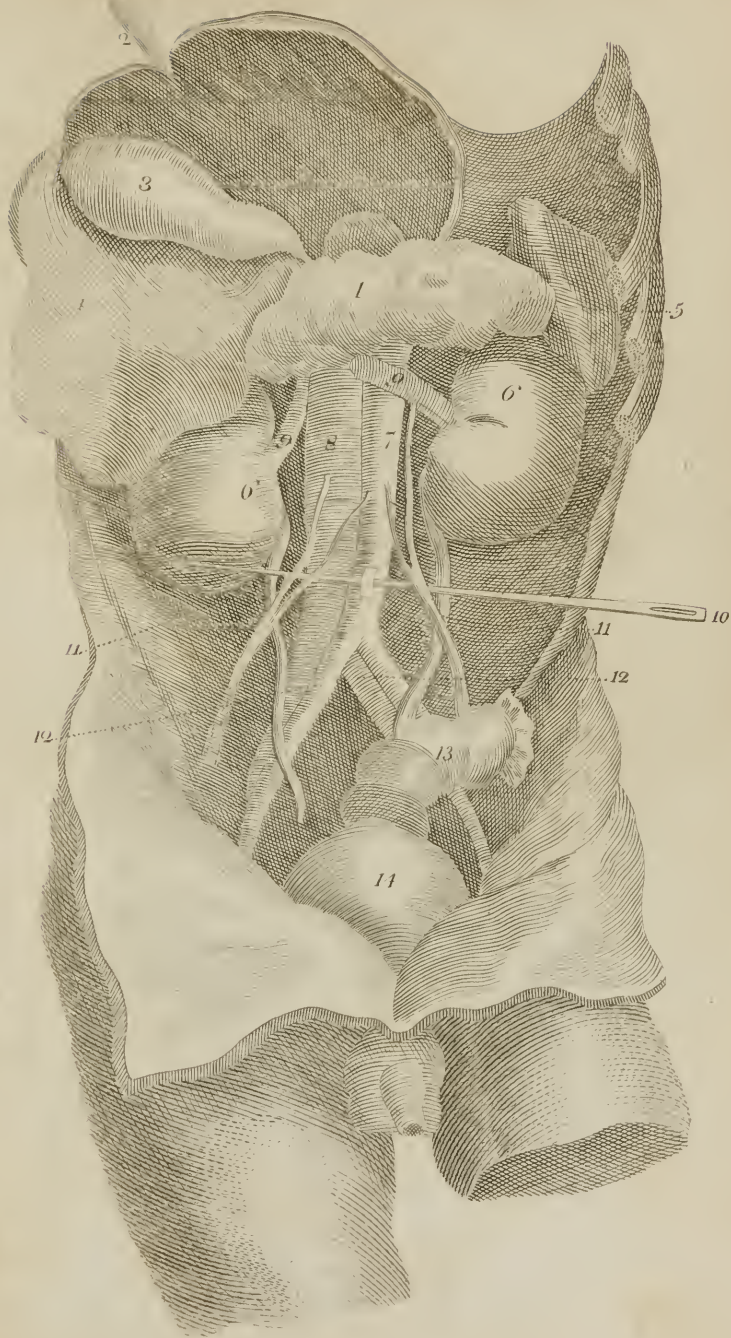


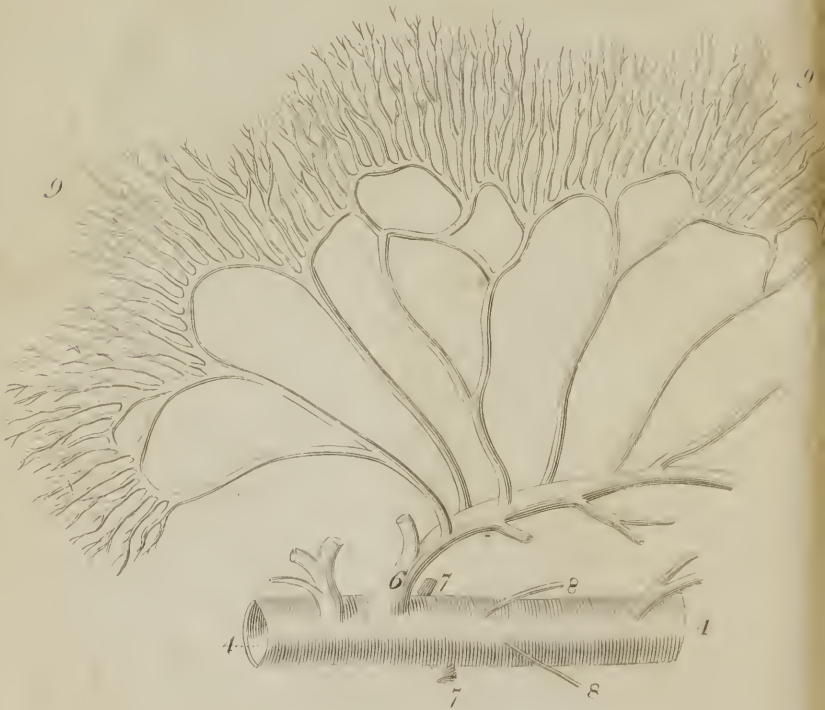
T A B. XXI.

- 1 Larynx.
- 2 The internal jugular vein.
- 3 The subclavian vein.
- 4 Cava descendens.
- 5 The right auricle of the heart.
- 6 The right ventricle.
- 7 Part of the left ventricle.
- 8 Aorta ascendens.
- 9 Arteria pulmonalis.
- 10 The right lobe of the lungs, part of which is
cut off to shew the great blood vessels.
- 11 The left lobe of the lungs.
- 12 The diaphragm.
- 13 The liver.
- 14 The ligamentum rotundum.
- 15 The gall-bladder.
- 16 The stomach, pressed by the liver towards the
left side.
- 17 The small guts.
- 18 The spleen.

T A B. XXII.

- 1 The under side of the liver.
- 2 Ligamentum rotundum.
- 3 The gall-bladder.
- 4 The pancreas.
- 5 The spleen.
- 6 The kidney.
- 7 Aorta ascendens.
- 8 Vena cava ascendens.
- 9 The emulgent vein.
- 10 A probe under the spermatic vessels and the
arteria mesenterica inferior, and over the
ureters.
- 11 The ureter.
- 12 The iliac vessels.
- 13 The rectum intestinum.
- 14 The bladder of urine.



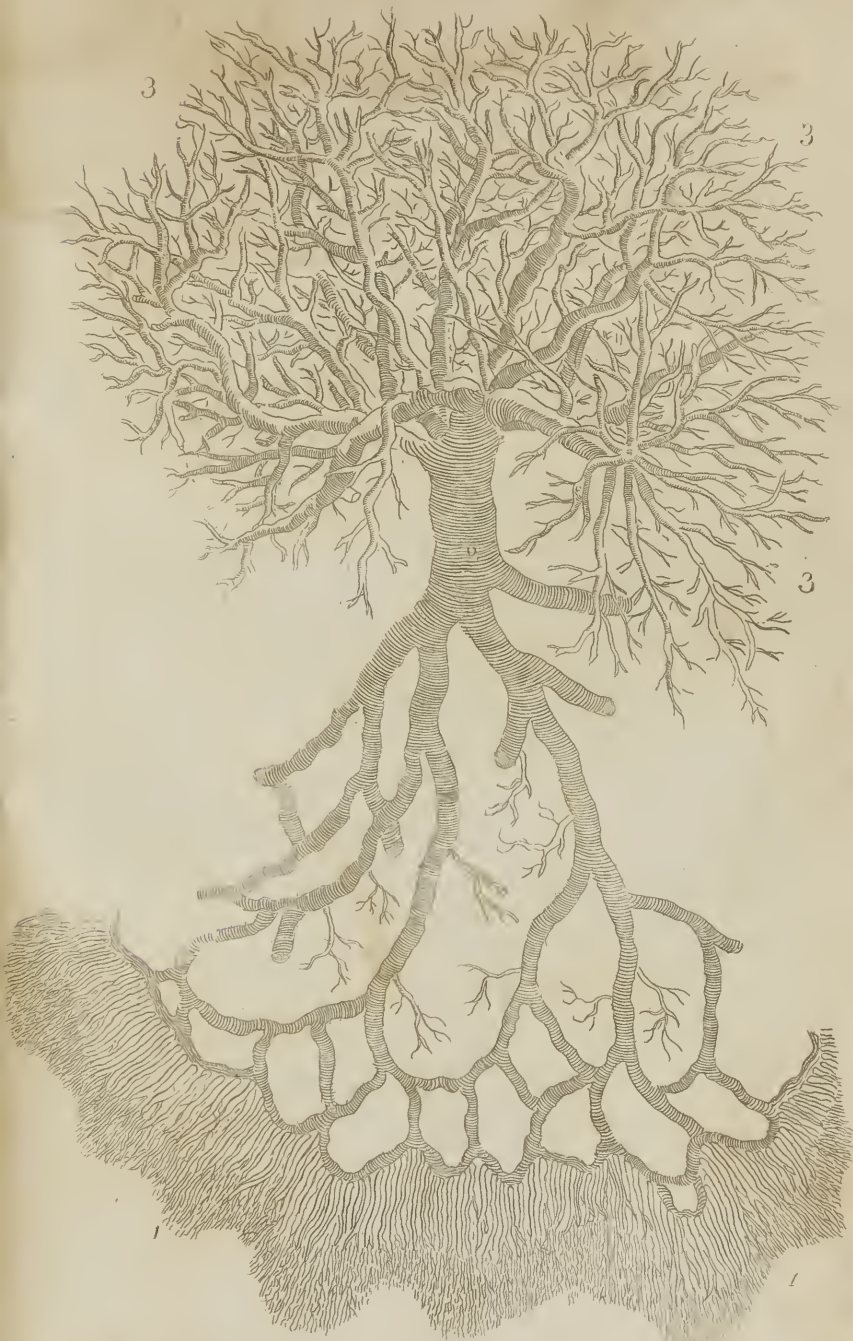


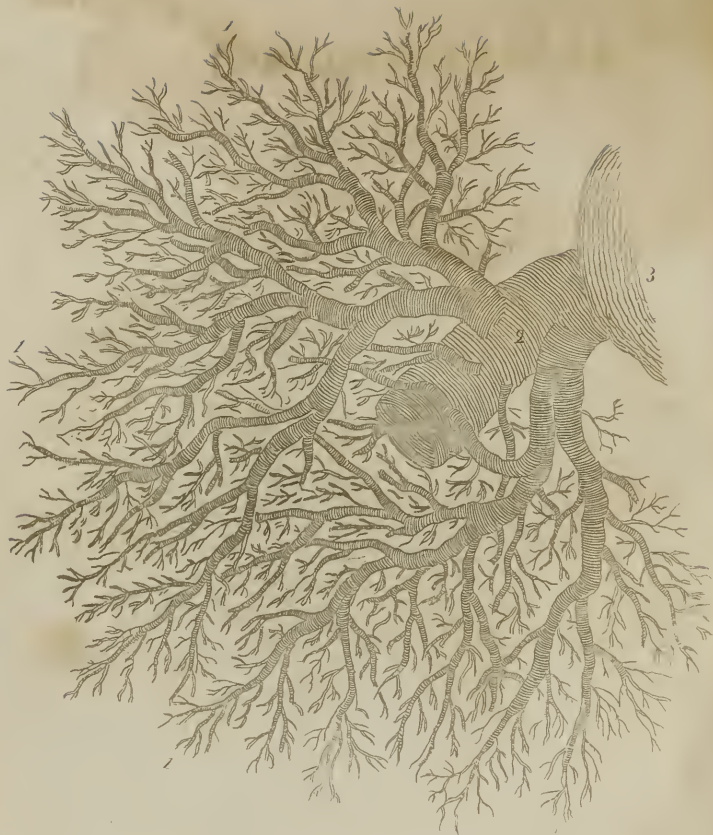
T A B. XXIII.

- 1 Part of the intestinum jejunum.
- 2 The valvulæ conniventes, as they appear in a dried preparation.
- 3 The venæ lacteæ arising from the gut, and passing through part of the mesentery.
- 4 Part of the descending aorta.
- 5 Arteria cœliaca.
- 6 Mesenterica superior.
- 7 Emulgentes.
- 8 Spermaticæ.
- 9 Some of the branches of the mesenterica inferior that are bestowed upon the guts.

T A B. XXIV.

- 1 Extreme branches of the vena porta, as they arise from the guts.
- 2 All the branches of the vena porta, united before it enters the liver.
- 3 The branches of the vena porta, as they are distributed in the liver.



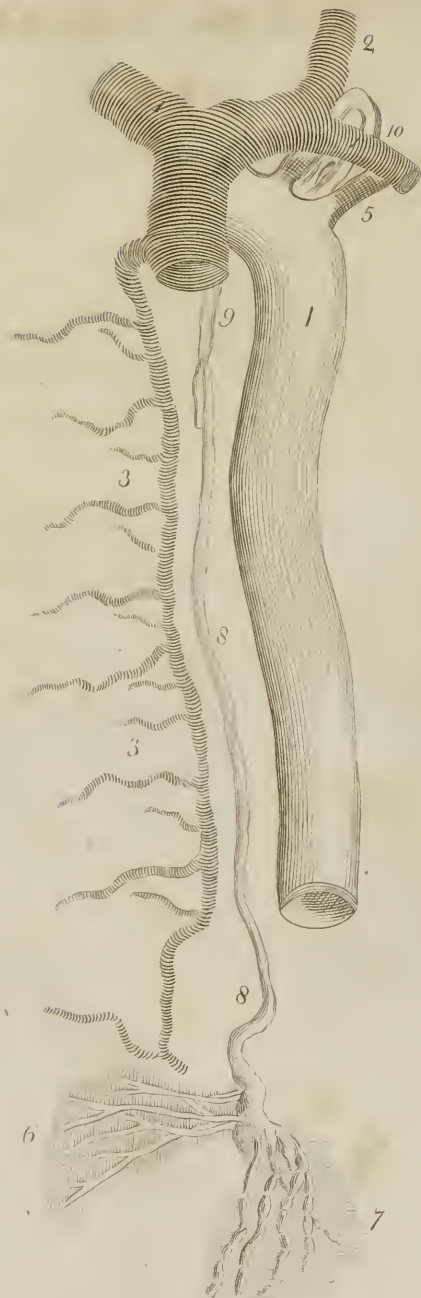


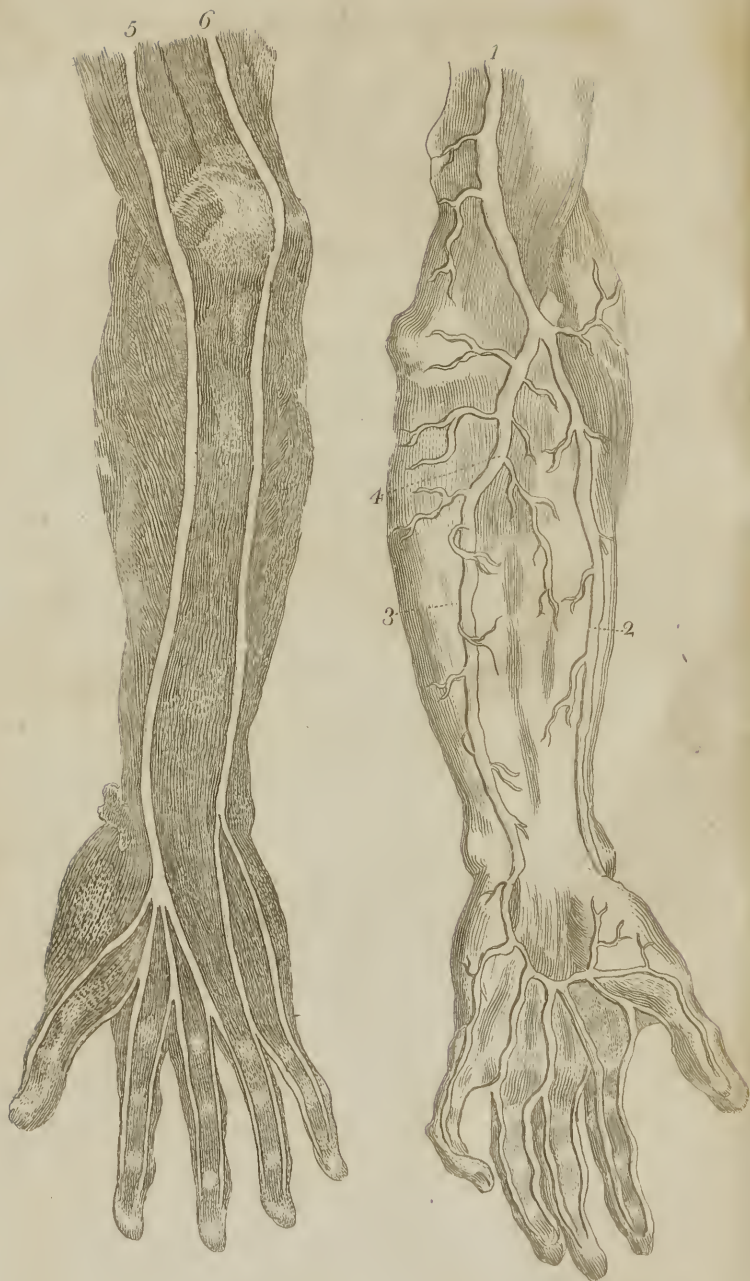
T A B. XXV.

- 1 Branches of the vena cava in the liver.
- 2 Part of the vena cava ascendens.
- 3 Part of the right auricle.
- 4 Cistis hepatica.
- 5 Ductus fisticus.
- 6 Ductus hepaticus.
- 7 Ductus pancreaticus.
- 8 The entrance of the ductus communis into the duodenum.

T A B. XXVI.

- 1 The left subclavian vein.
- 2 The internal jugular.
- 3 Part of the vena azygos.
- 4 Part of the descending aorta.
- 5 The subclavian artery.
- 6 Some of the lacteals entering the receptaculum chyli.
- 7 Some lymphatics entering the receptaculum chyli.
- 8, 9 The Ductus thoracicus.
- 10 The entrance of the thoracic duct into the subclavian vein.



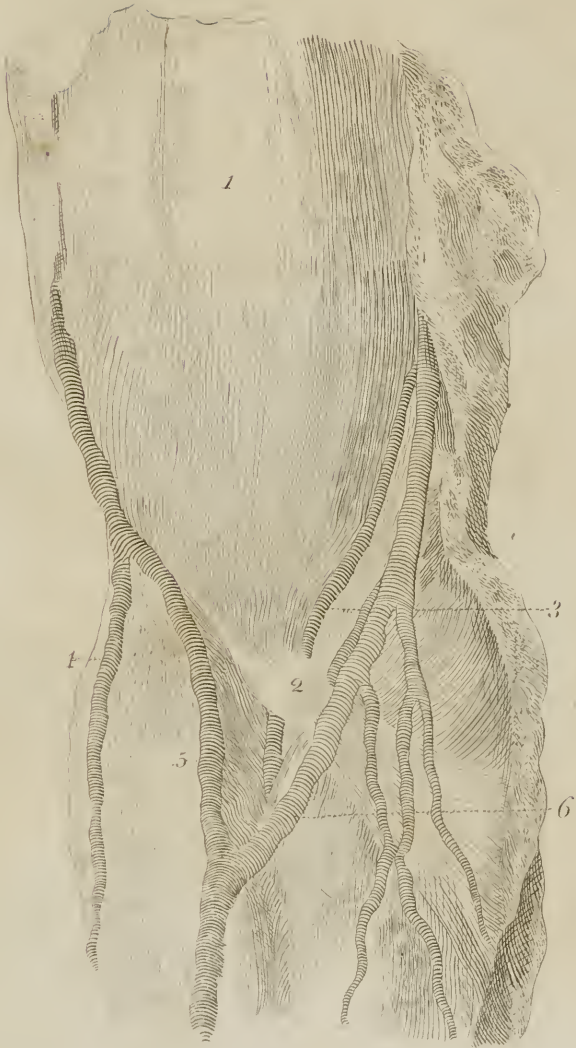


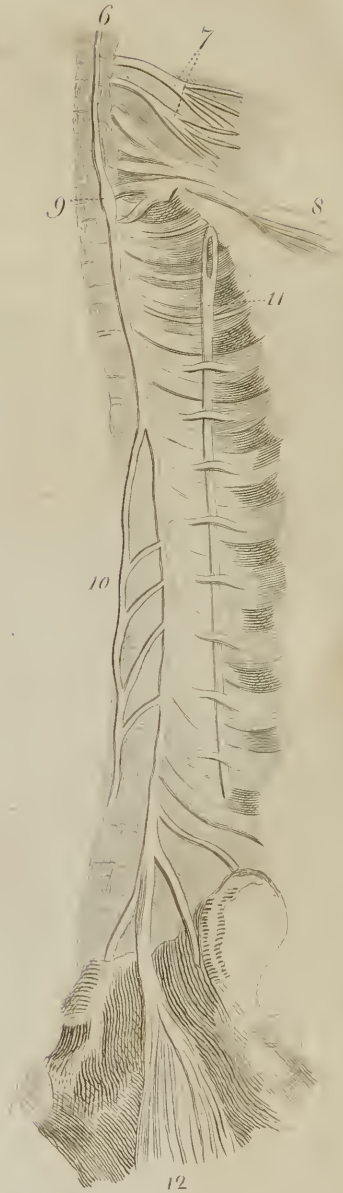
T A B. XXVII.

- 1 The humeral artery.
- 2 Cubitalis superior.
- 3 Cubitalis inferior, which ends in the hand and the fingers, and communicates with the cubitalis superior, under the muscles of the thumb.
- 4 The place where the cubitalis media is given off.
- 5 The superior cubital nerve.
- 6 The inferior cubital nerve, which passes under the inner extuberance of the os humeri; both these nerves give off branches as they pass, and end in the thumb and fingers.

T A B. XXVIII.

- 1 Part of the biceps flexor cubiti.
- 2 The fascia tendinosa from that muscle, which is liable to be pricked in bleeding in the basilic vein.
- 3 The humeral artery, on each side of which is a large vein.
- 4 Vena cephalica.
- 5 Mediana.
- 6 Basilica.
- 7 A tumor formed in the centre of the cubital nerve, a little above the bend of the arm ; it was of the cystic kind, but contained a transparent jelly ; the filaments of the nerve were divided and ran over its surface. This tumor occasioned a great numbness in all the parts that nerve leads to, and excessive pain upon the least touch or motion. This operation was done but a few weeks since, the pain is entirely ceased, the numbness a little increased and the limb, as yet, not wasted.



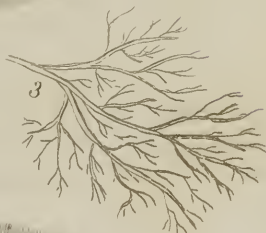
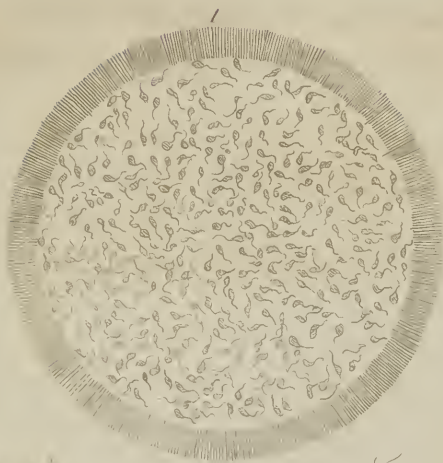


T A B. XXIX.

- 1 The medulla spinalis, from whence arise the nerves that pass out between the vertebræ.
- 2 The brachial nerves.
- 3 The beginning of the cauda equina.
- 4 The anterior crural nerves.
- 5 The posterior crural nerves.
- 6 The descending intercostal.
- 7 Nerves of the neck.
- 8 The brachial nerves.
- 9 A ganglion in the descending intercostal nerve.
- 10 Branches from the intercostal nerve to the viscera.
- 11 A probe passed under some of the intercostal nerves that pass out between the ribs.
- 12 The anterior crural nerves.

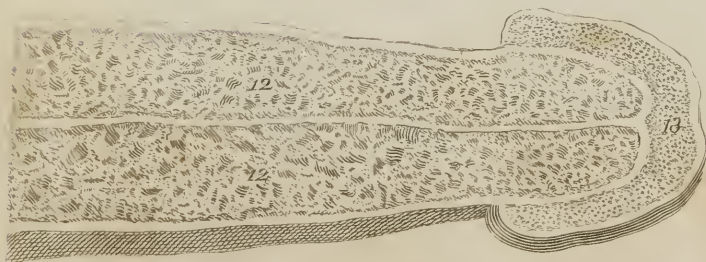
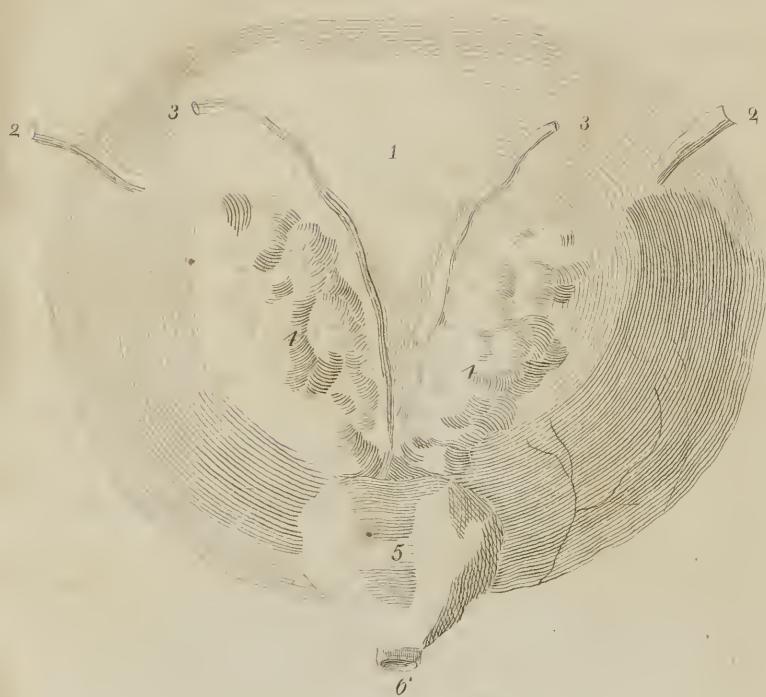
T A B. XXX.

- 1 The animalculæ in femine masculino, as they appeared in a microscope, in a space as small as a pin's head.
- 2 The circulation of the blood in a fish's tail, as it appeared in a microscope.
- 3 An artery, as it is spread in a membrane.
- 4 A vein, as it is spread in a membrane.



T A B. XXXI.

- 1 The under side of the bladder.
- 2 The ureters.
- 3 Vasa deferentia.
- 4 Vesiculæ feminales.
- 5 The prostate gland.
- 6 Meatus urinarius.
- 7 A transverse section of the corpora cavernosa penis.
- 8 Corpus cavernosum urethræ.
- 9 Urethra.
- 10 Septum penis.
- 11 The septum between the corpus cavernosum urethræ, and that of the penis.
- 12 The corpora cavernosa penis divided by the septum.
- 13 Corpus cavernosum glandis.





T A B. XXXII.

- 1 That side of the uterus which is next the gut.
- 2 The fallopian tubes.
- 3 The fimbriæ.
- 4 Ovaria.
- 5 The mouth of the uterus.
- 6 Ligamenta rotunda.
- 7 The inside of the vagina.
- 8 The orifice of the meatus urinarius.
- 9 The glans clitoridis.
- 10 The external labia of the vagina.
- 11 The nymphæ which are continued from the præputium clitoridis.

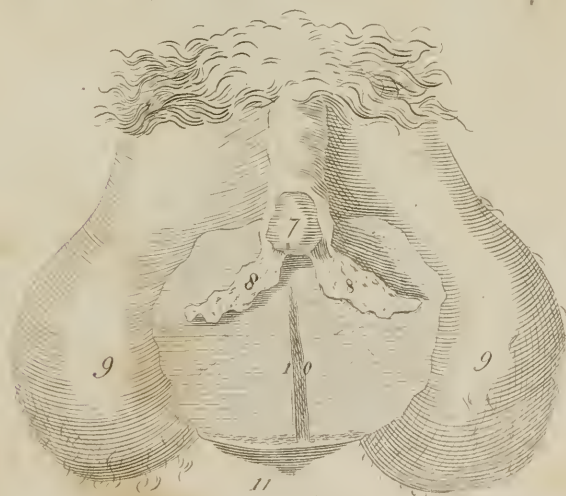
T A B. XXXIII.

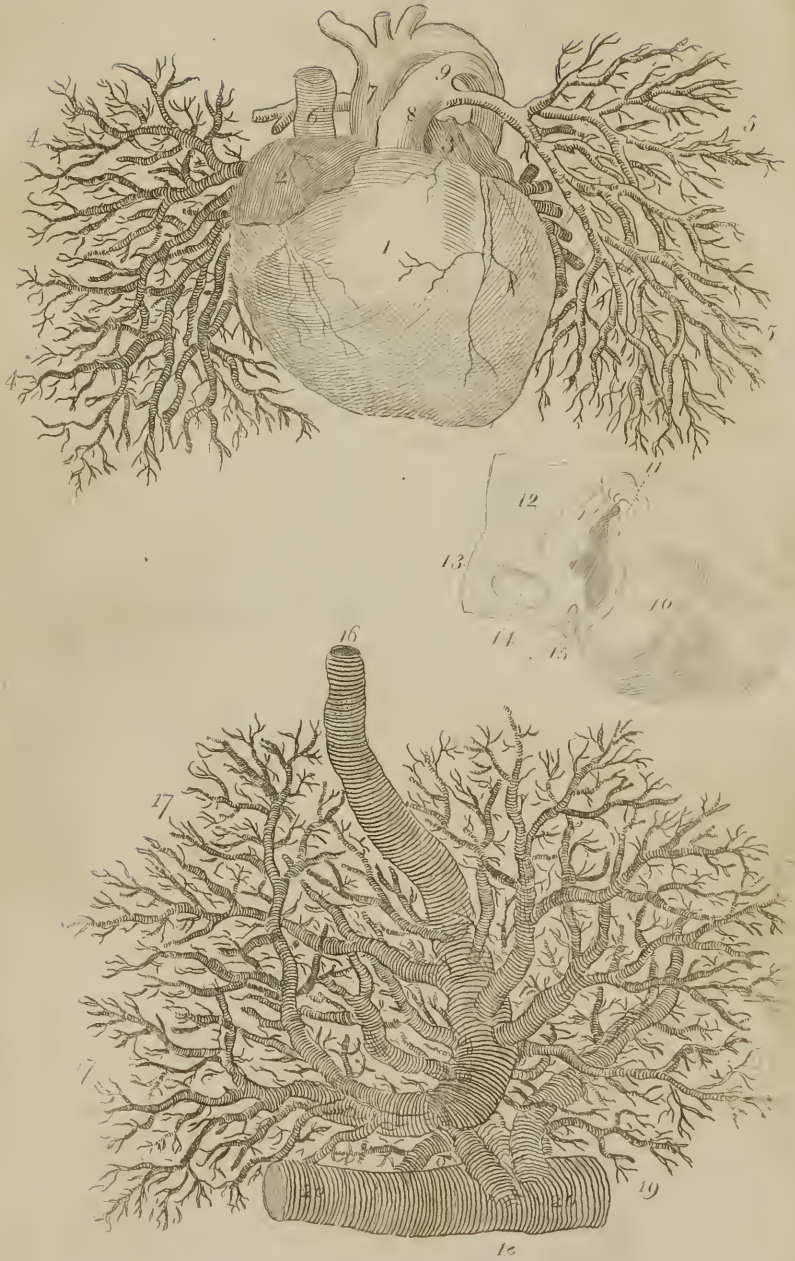
The parts of an hermaphrodite negro, which was neither sex perfect, but a wonderful mixture of both. This person was twenty-six years of age, and in shape perfectly male.

- 1 A clitoris, when erected, almost as large as a penis.
- 2 The glands of the clitoris.
- 3 Labia, or a divided scrotum; in which were perfect testicles with all the vessels.
- 4 Nymphæ.
- 5 The entrance into the vagina, where were carunculæ myrtiformes.
- 6 Furca virginis.

The lower figure represents another hermaphrodite, whose shape was rather female than male, but too young to have female breasts, or a beard, like a male, upon the face.

- 7 The glans clitoridis.
- 8 Nymphæ.
- 9 Labia with testicles in them, divaricated to shew the parts between, but in their natural situation very like the other, as the other when divaricated resembled this.
- 10 The entrance into the vagina.
- 11 Furca virginis.



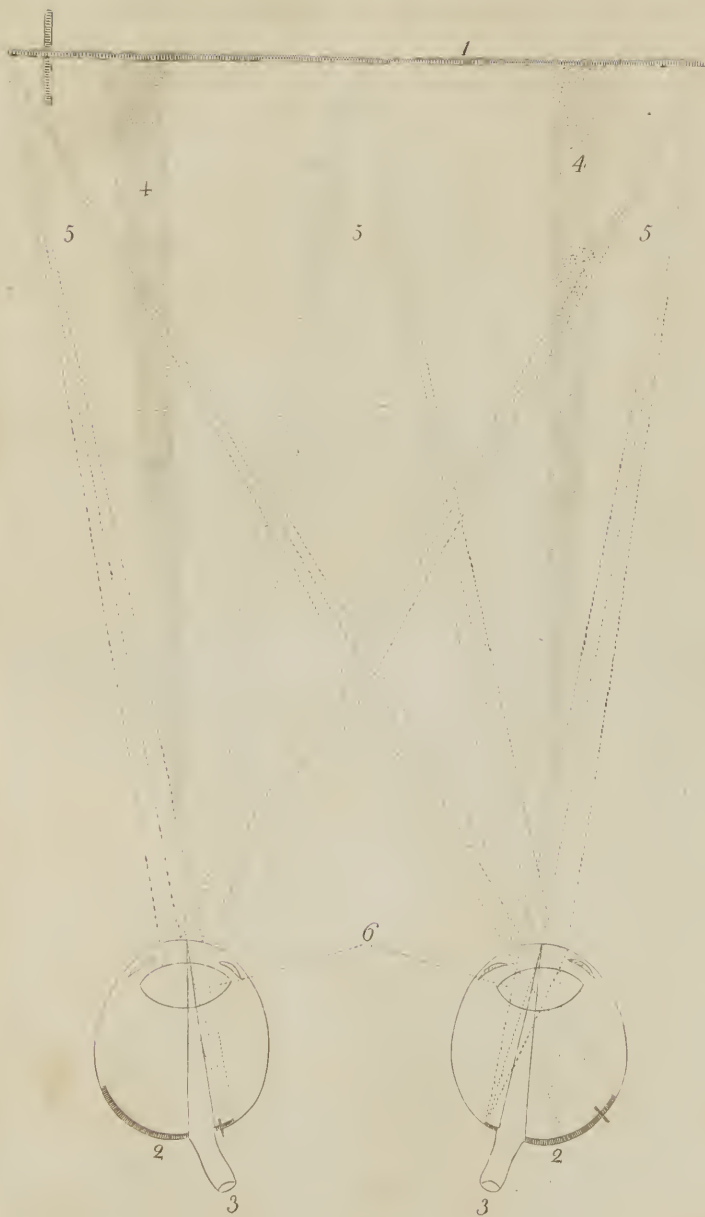


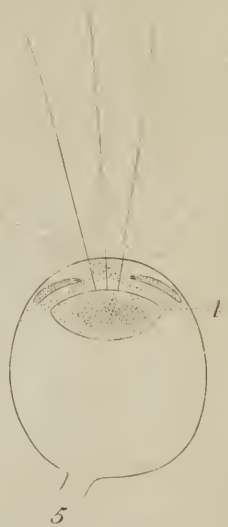
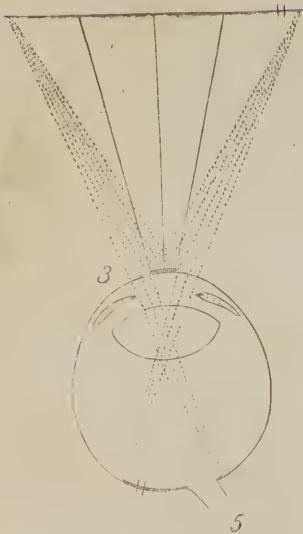
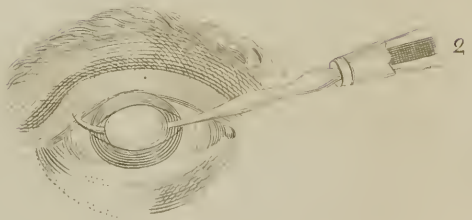
T A B. XXXIV.

- 1 The right ventricle of a fœtus distended with wax.
- 2 The right auricle.
- 3 The left auricle.
- 4 Branches of the pulmonary veins of the right lobe of the lungs, those of the left being cut off short.
- 5 The arteries of the left lobe of the lungs.
- 6 The vena cava descendens.
- 7 Aorta ascendens.
- 8 Arteria pulmonalis.
- 9 Ductus arteriosus.
- 10 The under side of a heart of a younger fœtus.
- 11 The right auricle cut open.
- 12 The cava descendens cut open.
- 13 Tuberculum Loweri.
- 14 The foramen ovale closed with its valve.
- 15 The mouth of the coronary veins.
- 16 The umbilical vein.
- 17 Branches of the vena porta in the liver.
- 18 Ductus venosus.
- 19 Branches of the cava in the liver.
- 20 Vena cava.

T A B. XXXV.

- 1 A cross for an object.
- 2 The object represented on the retina at the bottom of each eye.
- 3 The entrance of the optic nerves, in which place no object is represented.
- 4 Cones, within which all objects placed are dark to each eye, the rays from thence falling upon the entrance of the optic nerves; but that which falls upon the entrance of the optic nerve in one eye, can never fall upon the optic nerve in the other.
- 5 Pencils of rays from points of the object passing through the crystalline humour, where they converge, to meet in a point on the retina to form vision.





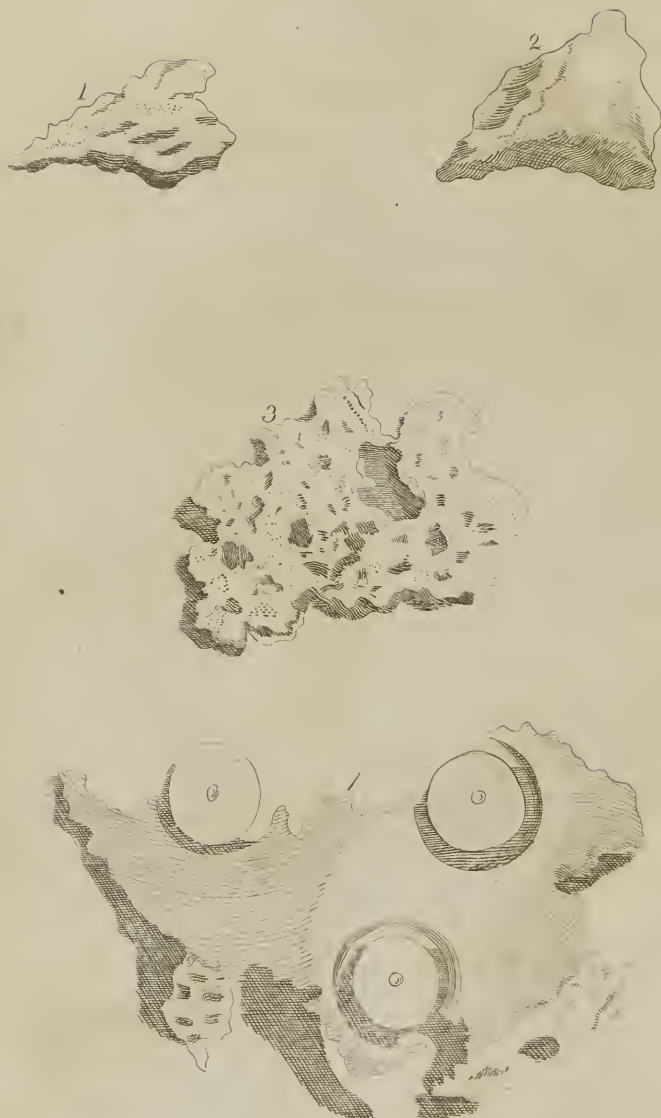
T A B. XXXVI.

1 A knife passed through the tunica sclerotis, under the cornea before the iris, in order to cut an artificial pupil where the natural one is closed. This operation I have performed several times, with good success; indeed it cannot fail when the operation is well done, and the eye no otherwise diseased, which is more than can be said for couching a cataract. In this operation great care must be taken to hold open the eye-lids without pressing upon the eye, for if the aqueous humour is squeezed out before the incision is made in the iris, the eye grows flaccid, and renders the operation difficult.

2 A crooked needle passed through a proptosis of the cornea; the black line in the cornea incloses the piece to be cut out with a knife. The operation being thus done, the crystalline humour immediately falls out; and in a few days the lips of the wound unite. This operation is very useful, and attended with but little pain. I have done the same thing when the whole eye has been so enlarged that the eye-lids could not be closed, which has sunk the eye in the head; but this operation was attended with such violent pain that I cannot much recommend it.

40 ANATOMICAL TABLES.

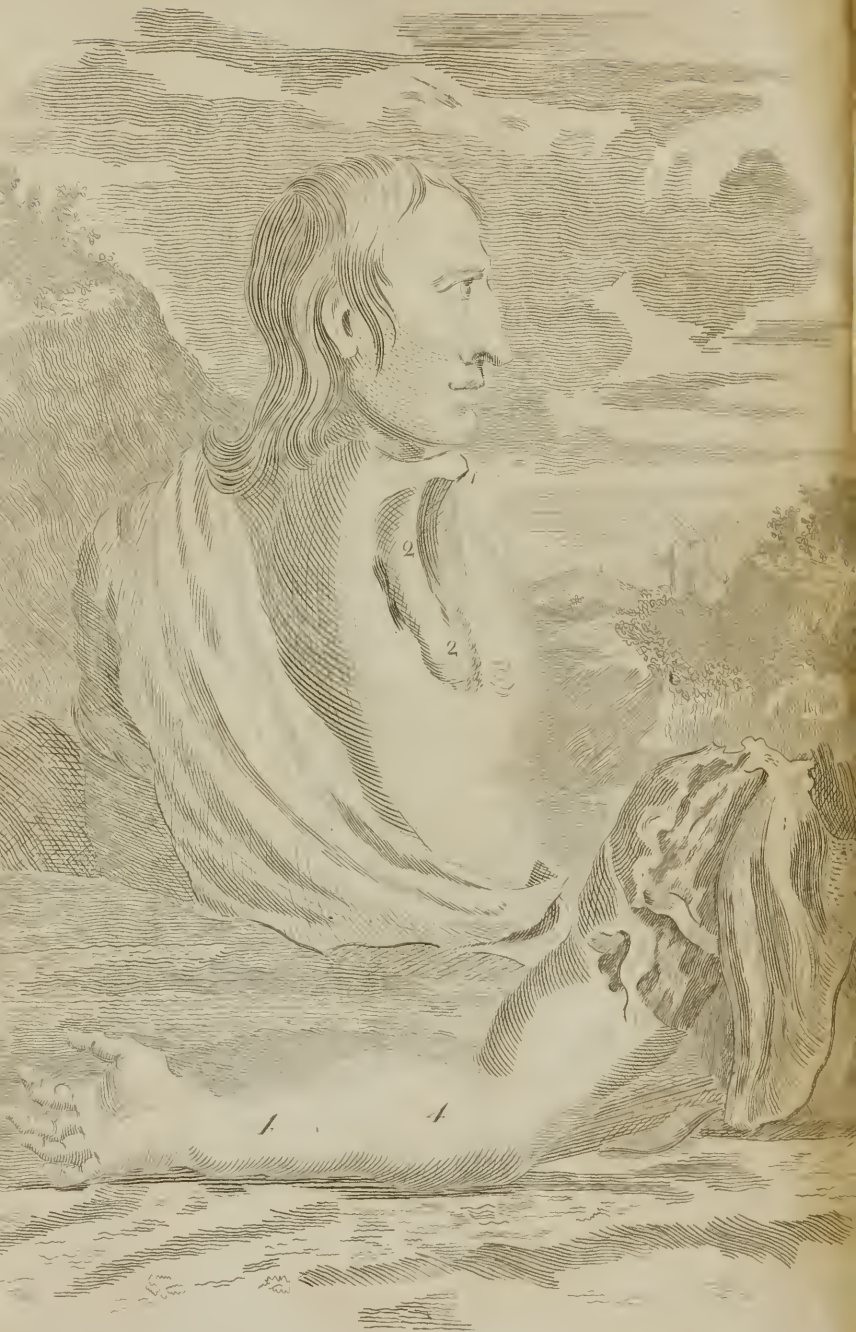
- 3 Shews how an opaque scar upon the cornea, by obstructing part of each pencil of rays, makes a dimness of sight without a total loss.
- 4 Shews how a cataract or obstruction of the crystalline humour will obstruct the light which is before it. And how some side-light may pass to the retina through the aqueous humour, but not being brought into a focus gives only a sense of light without vision.



T A B. XXXVII.

- 1 A bone taken out from the first process of the dura mater not far from the crista galli.
- 2 A bone taken out of the muscular part of the heart of a man.
- 3 The under side of a bone taken out of a fractured skull,
- 4 The upper side of a bone from the same skull, where the operation of the trepan had been thrice made. This girl was brought into the hospital a week after the accident. I immediately opened the scalp, and let out about two ounces of grumous blood, and laid the skull bare about four inches one way, and three the other, and tied the blood vessels, that I might make the operation without much difficulty soon after. The fracture extended across the os bregmatis from the sagittal suture to the temporal bone; that part next the os frontis was depressed equal to its thickness, and a great deal of extravasated blood, and some matter, lay under the other part of the same bone. I made two perforations with the trephine, close to the fracture, that I might raise it up steadily through both, and have more room for the extravasated blood to discharge from under the skull, which had discharged before in

great quantity though the fracture. But nevertheless, ten days after the former operation, I was obliged to make another perforation to discharge the matter more freely ; for, during a month, the matter ran through all her dressings down her face twice every day, and was exceedingly fetid, and for the space of three months the matter decreased very little in quantity, but grew less and less offensive. September the thirteenth, the least of the bones was taken out ; and on September the twenty-ninth, the large one ; after which time the matter was good, and not too much in quantity. Each of these bones is through both tables, for the motion in the brain was seen, only some little parts of the lesser bone remaining, a callus was formed from them ; but where the great one came away there was no callus, only a common cicatrix ; and besides these, many little bits of bone came away in the dressings : She was soon after cured, and has remained well many years.



T A B. XXXVIII.

The figure of SAMUEL WOOD, a miller, whose arm with the scapula was torn off from his body, by a rope winding round it, the other end being fastened to the coggs of a mill. This happened in the year 1737. The vessels being thus stretched bled very little, the arteries and nerves were drawn out of the arm; the surgeon who was first called placed them within the wound, and dressed it superficially. The next day he was put under Mr. FERNE'S care, at St. Thomas's hospital, but he did not remove the dressings for some days. The patient had no severe symptoms, and the wound was cured by superficial dressings only, the natural skin being left almost sufficient to cover it; which should in all cases be done as much as may be. About twenty years since, I introduced the method of amputating, by first dividing the skin and membrana adiposa, lower than the place where the operation was to be finished, the advantages of which are now sufficiently known.

- 1 The end of the clavicle.
- 2 The cicatrix.
- 3 The subscapularis muscle.
- 4 The cubit broke in two places.

T A B. XXXIX.

Represents the case of JOHN HEYSHAM, who, the Friday before Easter, in the year 1721, by overstraining himself at work, had a rupture of the intestines into the scrotum, which could by no means be reduced. He was brought into St. Thomas's hospital the Monday following, and I would have performed the operation immediately, but he refusing to submit, it was deferred till Tuesday morning, when, he being willing, I performed the operation, and making a large wound in the bottom of the abdomen, the intestines were easily reduced, and near a quart of water was discharged out of the scrotum at the same time. There had been a rupture of the omentum before, which being united to the scrotum and spermatic vessels, I passed a needle with a double ligature (as is expressed in the plate) under that part of the omentum that adhered, so as not to hurt the spermatic vessels; then cutting out the needle, I tied one of the strings over the upper part of the omentum, and the other over the lower, and then cut off as much of it as was in the way. My reason for tying in this manner was to secure the blood vessels, which, I think, could not be done so well with one ligature, because of the largeness of the

the.



the adhesion, and the texture of the omentum, which renders it too liable to be torn by such a bandage. Three days after the operation an erysipelas began in his legs, and spread all over his body, the cuticle every where peeling off; yet he recovered, and continues in a good state of health. After he was cured, at first he wore a small truss, but left it off in a short time, and now feels no inconvenience from it, though he lives by hard labour.

T A B. XL.

The case of MARGARET WHITE, the wife of JOHN WHITE, a pensioner in the Fishmongers alms-houses at Newington in Surry. In the fiftieth year of her age, she had a rupture at her navel, which continued till her seventy-third year, when, after a fit of the cholic, it mortified, and she being presently after taken with a vomiting, it burst. I went to her, and found her in this condition, with about six and twenty inches and a half of the gut hanging out, mortified. I took away what was mortified, and left the end of the sound gut hanging out at the navel, to which it afterwards adhered; she recovered, and lived many years after, voiding the excrements through the intestine at the navel; and though the ulcer was so large, after the mortification separated, that the breadth of two guts was seen; yet they never at any time protruded out at the wound, though she was taken out of her bed, and sat up every day.

- 1 The gut.
- 2 The cicatrix of the wound.





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